Independence and Peace for the Vietnamese People!

YANKEE GO HOME!

VIETNAM COURIER

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NORTH VIETNAM

Up to June 21, 1967

2,036

U.S. PLANES DOWNED

SOUTH VIETNAM

L.A.F. *NEW VICTORIES:*

QUANG TRI — THUA THIEN:

May 1967: **10,334 Enemies Including 6,479 Yankees Put out of Action, 7 Battalions, 18 Companies, 30 Platoons and 9 "Pacification" Teams Wiped Out or Decimated.**

BIEN HOA:

May 11, 1967: **Violent Shelling of Bien Hoa Airbase: 150 Planes and a Depot of 1,000 Firearms Destroyed, more than 1,000 G.I.'s and Puppet Troops Wiped Out.**

CAN THO:

May 8, 1967: **6th Attack on Tra Noc Airfield: 71 U.S. Planes Destroyed or Damaged, the Runway Destroyed, the Airfield Building Blasted.**

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BIG SUCCESSES OF GUERRILLA WARFARE IN SOUTH VIETNAM

Left: *Everywhere in South Vietnam the G.I.s are easy preys to deadly mines*
Right: *Armoured vehicles are much more vulnerable than they are thought to be*

THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE'S GRIM DETERMINATION

"VIETNAM is one, the Vietnamese nation is one. Rivers may dry up, mountains may erode, but this truth will remain immutable."

That is the will and the feeling of a nation with over one millenary of struggle to defend its national independence.

That is the will and the feeling of a nation which has not laid down its weapons for over a century in its fight against imperialism to wrest back its independence.

That strongest will and innermost feeling of our nation was recalled by our President Ho Chi Minh on the first days of our Democratic Republic of Vietnam and at the outset of the first resistance by our people against imperialism.

It was translated into deeds with blood and sweat in nine years of resistance by the 30 million Vietnamese from North to South.

That truth has been also translated into deeds in the present resistance against the oppression by the American imperialists and their stooges since 1954 and especially since they carried out an open aggression against our South Vietnam and a war of destruction against our North Vietnam. Our whole country is facing the biggest and most brutal aggression in the 20th century. United as one man, our entire nation has been waging a second resistance against imperialism and has recorded achievements unprecedented in history over the past two years. Our compatriots in the South smashed the second dry-season strategic counter-offensive of the U.S. expeditionary forces with their resounding victory in Winter 1966 - Spring 1967. Our compatriots in the North have inflicted a bitter failure on the U.S. air war with their downing of the 2,000th U.S. plane. These great successes not only encourage the Vietnamese people but also fill progressive mankind with joy. They bespeak the invincible strength of a nation fighting for independence, freedom and peace along the people's war line. What is more important is that they bespeak the strength of a nation which is united not only in feeling and ideology but also in the fighting from South to North. When the South calls, the North answers; when the North calls, the South answers. This has become a motto for action throughout the country, overpowering the military might and drowning the bellicose ravings from Washington. This has been expressed in such warm words as contained in President Nguyen Huu Tho's letter to President Ho Chi Minh on June 6, 1967: "The South Vietnamese people, armed forces and Front for Liberation always bear in mind that every victory they win is connected with the endeavours of their 17 million Northern compatriots in the fighting and production, in defending the North and building liberate the South". The North Vietnamese people also realize that the successes they achieve are linked to the sacrifices of their kith and kin in South Vietnam.

Since long Washington has not reconciled itself to its setbacks and has been actively escalating its crimes. It is contemplating to beef up its strength in order to step up its war of aggression in the South and its war of destruction in the North, and is plotting to extend its direct aggression to the whole of Vietnam. As a matter of fact, it has resorted to most brutal manoeuvres to turn the 17th parallel into a territorial boundary to perpetuate the division of our country. However, all these dark schemes cannot shake the will of our people who, for one quarter of a century, have been struggling for their existence as a nation and for the unity of their country.

In his letter to our Southern compatriots hailing their historic Winter 1966—Spring 1967 successes, President Ho Chi Minh unequivocally stated: "Our country is one, our nation is one. The people of the South and of the North are determined to fight and defeat the American aggressors. The 17 million people of the North are resolved to live up to their pledge to fight side by side with their 14 million kindred South Vietnamese compatriots in order to liberate the South, defend the North and eventually reunify the country."

To liberate the South, defend the North and eventually reunify the country, is the sacred task of the people in both South and North. This will is consistant with all the loftiest ideals of our time, of progressive people throughout the world who are struggling for national independence, democracy and social progress, for genuine peace in the world. This will also is in accord with international law from the 1954 Geneva Agreements to the Charter of the United Nations.

In response to this call, the South Vietnamese people, through the letter of President Nguyen Huu Tho to President Ho Chi Minh, have re-asserted that they will further unite, resolutely frustrate the aggressive war of the American imperialists, liberate the South, defend the North and eventually reunify the country, fulfil their duty as great frontline of the whole country, and do their internationalist duty toward their friends the world over."

President Ho Chi Minh's and President Nguyen Huu Tho's words voice the grim determination of our entire people. This is true of our nation in the past, the present and the future. The Vietnamese people have shed blood and will shrink from no sacrifice to fulfill their pledge. Our people are determined to fight until the last American aggressor is driven out of our country.

This firm determination which has been recalled after both South and North Vietnam have recorded unprecedented successes in their struggle against a brutal aggression by American imperialism, shows that the Vietnamese people have not only latent capacities but also the actual strength to realized their sacred aspiration which is independence, freedom and eventual reunification of the country.

U.S. HONOUR CALLS FOR END TO ITS VIETNAM AGGRESSION

(Excerpts from NHAN DAN, June 1, 1967)

RECENTLY 16 U.S. senators belonging to both the Democratic and Republican parties issued a statement on the Vietnam problem under the title "Plea for Realism". It was accompanied by a "preliminary statement" which pointed out that the publication of these documents aimed at making clear the views of their signatories on the way to settle the war in Vietnam.

In their statement the 16 U.S. senators expressed personal reservations about the U.S. involvement in Vietnam, and declared that they had put forth and supported all initiatives that might help bring a "negotiated settlement" to the war in Vietnam and they were seeking an "honourable solution" to the Vietnam problem. At the same time they said that there should be no "misconception" about their dissensions with the U. S. government, that although they urged the settlement of the Vietnam problem at the conference table, they would "oppose any unilateral withdrawal of American forces from South Vietnam". They expressed the hope that their statement would contribute to a negotiated settlement and that the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam would open a diplomatic door to bring the two sides to the conference table.

Johnson, Humphrey, Rusk, Harriman and Co. immediately welcomed the "appeal" of the 16 U.S. senators. In recent statements they have repeated over and again their policy on the Vietnam problem: they continue to support and assist the Saigon puppets; the U.S. will not withdraw from South Vietnam; if the Vietnamese people refuse to negotiate on U.S. terms the U.S. will further intensify and broaden its war in both South and North Vietnam, etc.

The statement of the 16 U.S. senators, whatever its motive, is obviously beneficial to the Johnson administration's scheme to intensify the war, fools public opinion and opposes the anti war movement in the United States.

To dodge public condemnation the Johnson clique has put forth one deceptive allegation after another. But these allegations have themselves laid bare its aggressive schemes against Vietnam. Johnson's declaration that "the U.S. will not unilaterally withdraw from South Vietnam" is nothing but the repetition of the mythical "aggression" of Vietnam by the Vietnamese. It is a gross violation of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam and a reaffirmation of the U.S. intention to continue occupying South Vietnam and perpetuate the division of Vietnam. The U.S. ruling circles' clamour about "unconditional discussions" along with their arrogant claim that the "U.S. will stay in South Vietnam" are but another attempt to force peace negotiations on U.S. terms through the threat of bombs. In short, whether it intensifies and broadens the war or make "peace negotiation" proposals, the U.S. government's scheme remains a colonialist one, a scheme aimed at annexing South Vietnam and turning it into a U.S. new-type colony and a military base. The Vietnamese people have no illusion whatsoever about the "desire for peace" of the U.S. government.

The 16 U.S. senators who signed the statement and many others in both houses of U.S. Congress have shown that they have seen to some extent the failure of the U.S. government in its policy of aggression against Vietnam and have made relatively positive statements on the Vietnam problem. For instance, on February 7, 1967, Senator Fulbright, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, remarked that "the U.S. is being universally condemned for having intervened in Vietnam", that "the real stake in Vietnam is not American security", that the U.S. must "acknowledge it was mistaken and retrieve the error." On February 23, Senator Fulbright again urged the U.S. government to stop unconditionally the bombing of North Vietnam. "I do not think our duty to be the policemen of the world... Our duty is not in military adventures 10,000 miles away," he said. On February 17, 1967 Senator Wayne Morse said that the American action in Vietnam was an illegal military intervention, immoral and completely unjustifiable. On May 4, 1967 Senator Mc Govern also declared that the American war in Vietnam was "the most unjust, most unlawful and most immoral of all the wars of the U.S. so far..."

These statements and position of the U.S. senators on the Vietnam problem are consistent with the reality, with the feeling, sentiment and genuine interests of the American people. They have done credit prestige to their authors. But one cannot but notice an obvious contradiction between these statements and some views expressed in the recent statement of the 16 U.S. senators. Among the political circles in the United States, some are really against the U.S. policy of aggression in Vietnam; others, though disapproving the aggressive war unleashed by the U.S. government still urge for continued U.S. "presence" in South Vietnam. The position of the latter runs counter to the national interests of the Vietnamese people and is obviously unrealistic.

Of late the Johnson group called the Americans who oppose the aggressive war in Vietnam "unpatriotic" and accused them of "prolonging the war" and giving to Hanoi "a misconception of the dissension in the United States." This is a very perfidious manoeuvre of the U.S. aggressors to wreck the movement against the aggressive war in Vietnam which is forging ahead in the United States. In reality, this is a great patriotic movement of the American people. It is a valuable support and encouragement for the Vietnamese people. But it stems first of all from the genuine aspirations and interests of the American people themselves. The American people have a tradition of love for freedom, peace and justice. Two hundred years ago they fought and made sacrifices for national independence. The Declaration of Independence of the United States proclaimed in 1776 reads: "All men are created equal. The Creator has endowed them with inalienable rights, among them the right to live, to enjoy freedom and pursuit happiness". The U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam has betrayed the Declaration of Independence of the United States. It is at variance with the provisions of the U.S. Constitution as was pointed out in the statement of well-known American lawyers published in the *New York Times* on January 15, 1967. President Johnson used to quote his predecessor Abraham Lincoln but his acts are diametrically opposed to Lincoln's ideas of liberty and democracy.

The present struggle of the American people against the aggressive war in Vietnam is actually a struggle for the ideas of freedom and democracy of the American people. The more the war in Vietnam drags on, the more American youths are forced to die uselessly for the U.S. magnates who prosper on war and

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CHINA'S FIRST H-BOMB SUCCESSFUL TEST WARMLY CONGRATULATED

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH AND LEADERS OF THE VIETNAM WORKERS' PARTY AND D.R.V. GOVERNMENT

To Chairman MAO TSE-TUNG,
The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party,
The People's National Assembly and The Government of the People's Republic of China.

ON behalf of the Vietnamese people, the Vietnam Workers' Party, the National Assembly and Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and in our own names, we wish to convey to you our warmest congratulations on the occasion of China's successful test of the first hydrogen bomb.

This great achievement marks a new progress of China in mastering nuclear weapons.

The fact that China already possessed atomic bombs and is now provided with hydrogen bombs, not only renders the national defence forces of the Chinese People's Republic mightier but also makes a tremendous contribution to the world people's struggle against imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism and to the defence of peace.

The Vietnamese people greatly rejoice at this glorious success of the brother Chinese people and consider it as a powerful stimulus for their own struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, as well as for the struggle of the world's working class and people for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

Please convey our cordial greetings to the officers and men of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and to the Chinese workers, scientists and technicians.

With our best wishes of good health.

Hanoi, June 18, 1967

HO CHI MINH
President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam

TRUONG CHINH
President of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the D.R.V.

PHAM VAN DONG
Premier of the D.R.V.

ON the occasion of China's successful test of her first hydrogen bomb the Party and State leaders of the D.R.V., the President of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, General Vo Nguyen Giap, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence, the State Committee of Science and Technology, the Vietnam World Peace Committee, the Vietnam Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee and many other mass organizations in the D.R.V. have sent messages warmly congratulating their Chinese counterparts.

The message of Ton Duc Thang, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front to Chou En-lai Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference said:

"The successful explosion by China of her first hydrogen bomb after five nuclear tests within 32 months was a great achievement marking a new leap forward in science and technology of the Chinese people.

The Vietnamese people, greatly elated at this brilliant success of the fraternal Chinese people and considering this great achievement as their own, are making further efforts in their fight to defeat completely the U.S. aggressors, in order to defend North Vietnam, liberate South Vietnam and achieve the reunification of their Fatherland."

The message of General Vo Nguyen Giap, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence of the D.R.V., to Lin Piao, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence of the Chinese People's Republic said:

"This is a new and great success of the fraternal Chinese people and Chinese People's Liberation Army under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and esteemed Chairman Mao Tse-tung. This success, which marks the new advances of the Chinese people in building their nuclear science and technology not only constitutes a new and very important step in the strengthening of the national defence potential of the Chinese People's Republic, serves warning to the U.S. imperialists' scheme of stepping up and widening their war of aggression, but also constitutes a powerful stimulus for the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation of the Vietnamese people as well as the revolutionary struggle of the working class and peoples of the world for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism."

Under the aegis of the Vietnam—China Friendship Association and Association for the Popularization of Science and Technology of Vietnam, a solemn meeting was held on June 20 in Hanoi to hail this brilliant achievement of the brother Chinese people.

News from Thailand

IN THE FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF THIS YEAR, THE THAILAND PATRIOTIC ARMED FORCES COUNTERED OVER 200 RAIDS

SINCE early this year, the people's armed forces in Thailand have been speeding up their counter-raid activities along with armed propaganda among the people. The Thailand people's armed struggle is now spreading in over 20 provinces including the area inhabited by the Meo nationals in Northern Thailand.

According to still incomplete figures, in the first five months of this year, the Thailand people's armed forces gave over 200 battles to the U.S. aggressors and the Thailand puppet troops and policemen who raided the population, or over 50 battles more than last year.

The Thailand people's armed struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the Thanom Praphas traitorous clique is a just struggle which enjoys broad support from the people. Its strong development proves that once an oppressed and exploited people is resolved to take up arms and dares to fight and to win, it is fully capable of defeating an enemy apparently strong but really weak.

Although the U.S. imperialists and the Thanom Praphas clique will step up oppression and massacres against the people, they will only reap more bitter failures. The Thailand people will deal them ever heavier punishing blows.

HEAD OF STATE NORODOM SIHANOUK:

The South Vietnam National Front for Liberation Is the Only Genuine Representative of the South Vietnamese People

CAMBODIAN Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk gave on June 8 a formal and very cordial reception to Professor Nguyen Van Hieu, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, at the "Chamca Mon" State Palace.

Professor Nguyen Van Hieu handed to the Cambodian Head of State the statement dated May 31, 1967 of the South Vietnam N.F.L. Central Committee recognizing and undertaking to respect the present borders between South Vietnam and Cambodia.

Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk warmly thanked the South Vietnam N.F.L. for its correct attitude with regard to the border question and the Front and the South Vietnamese people for their support to the struggle of the Cambodian people and Government to defend their national independence, peace and neutrality.

He reaffirmed the Kingdom of Cambodia's constant support to the just struggle of the South Vietnamese people against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

Later, the Cambodian Head of State held a press conference at the "Chamca Mon" State Palace. He stressed the important significance of the May 31 statement of the South Vietnam N.F.L. and said he highly valued it. He declared that Cambodia recognized the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation as the only genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people and on the basis of this recognition the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia agreed to the establishment of a representation of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation in Phnom Penh. He pointed out that the Front's representation will be granted diplomatic status.

This historic event in the diplomatic relations between the South Vietnam N.F.L. and Cambodia has aroused general enthusiasm in Cambodia. *Phnom Penh Radio* and many papers in the Cambodian capital have reported this event and published commentaries to welcome it.

News from LAOS

Government Newly Reshuffled in Vientiane — a True Puppet Administration

ON U.S. orders, Prince Souvanna Phouma and pro-U.S. groups, especially the ultra-reactionary Sananikone Kouprasith clique, submitted on June 2, 1967 a "newly reshuffled Government" in Vientiane aimed at setting up a puppet administration which will serve the U.S. as the main tool to intensify and expand its war in Laos.

"The Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat *reaffirms that the Lao people consider this administrative apparatus newly created in Vientiane, whatever the camouflage it is given, as an out-and-out puppet administration and an instrument in the service of the U.S. aggressors, that this puppet machine will unavoidably meet with categoric repudiation and energetic resistance from our people. Therefore, all the statements and acts of this administrative apparatus are entirely illegal and null and void. The U.S. imperialists, their ultra reactionary henchmen and Prince Souvanna Phouma must bear all the serious consequences of their acts.*

"The more and more frantic intervention and aggression of the U.S. imperialists against Laos is the profound cause and direct origin of the present increased tension in our country. To settle such a situation, the U.S. imperialists must give up their interventionist and aggressive schemes and acts against Laos; they must together with their henchmen, respect and correctly implement the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos and the Zurich and Plain of Jars agreements; they must let the Lao people settle their own affairs on the basis of the above-mentioned agreements without their interference. There is no other alternative solution to the Lao question.

"Endowed with a brilliant tradition of indomitable struggle and enjoying the warm sympathy and support of the progressive mankind, the Lao people will certainly be victorious in their patriotic fight against U.S. aggression for the realization of a peaceful, independent, neutral, democratic, unified and prosperous Laos. The U.S. imperialists and their henchmen are doomed to ignominious failure."

2,000 U.S. PLANES DOWNED OVER NORTH VIETNAM, BIG SUCCESSES IN ALL FIELDS

U. S. AIR FORCE EFFICIENCY DEBUNKED

NORTH Vietnam has exploded the myth of the efficiency of U.S. aviation and meted out due punishment to U.S. Navy.

Over 2,000 planes were downed up to June 6, 1967:

12 in 1964 (in two fights);

834 in 1965;

778 in 1966;

382 from January to June 6, 1967.

15 TYPES OF DOWNED PLANES

1. *Jet fighter bombers*:
   — of the U.S. Navy: A. 3B, A.6A, A.4C, A.4E and AJ.2.
   — of the U.S. Air Force: F.100D, F100F, F.105D, F.105F and F.4C.
2. *Propeller driven fighter-bombers*:
   of the U.S. Navy: A.1H.
   — of the U.S. Air Force: A.1E, A.1J and T.28.
3. *Jet fighters*:
   of the U.S. Navy: F.8D, F.4B, F.8E and F.3B.
   of the U.S. Air Force: F.102 and F.104.
4. *Bombers* of the U.S. Air Force: B.57.
5. *Jet reconnaissance planes*:
   — of the U.S. Navy: RF.8A, RA.5C, EA. 1E, EF.10B and EA.3B.
   — of the U.S. Air Force: RF.101, RF.105 and RF4C.
6. *Propeller-driven reconnaissance planes* of the U.S. Air Force: L.19.
7. *Electronic reconnaissance planes* of the U.S. Air Force: RB.66.
8. *Unmanned reconnaissance planes* of the U.S. Air Force: Q.2C and 147.J.
9. *Patrol planes* of the U.S. Navy: P.2E.
10. *Electronic patrol planes* of the U.S. Navy: EC.121.
11. *Anti-submarine planes of the U.S. Navy*: S.2E.
12. *Seaplanes* of the U.S. Navy: *HU.16*.
13. *Helicopters* of the U.S. Air Force: H.43 and CH.3.
14. *Cargo planes* of the U.S. Air Force: C.130 and C.47.
15. *Unmanned helicopters*: QH.50A.

The militia and self-defence units of the 16 provinces of North Vietnam with their small fire arms knocked down hundreds of U.S. planes, and captured many American airmen.

76 WAR VESSELS SUNK OR DAMAGED

Since the damaging of the destroyer *Maddox* on August 2, 1964, the North Vietnam armed forces and people have set afire and sunk 76 war vessels of the U.S. and puppet navy.

DEFENDING OUR TERRITORIAL WATERS

AT the batteries of artillery Battalion 9 in Quang Binh province preparations for the oncoming fierce fights were in full swing. Gunners were strengthening their fortifications and doing more training. Word had come that the enemy was planning new aerial and naval attacks. Heavy artillery of the U.S. forces based south of the Ben Hai river had been shelling Quang Binh territory. From the 7th Fleet the U.S. corsairs had been bombarding the coast more intensively with every passing day. A heavy responsibility rested with this artillery unit of the Vietnam People's Army. The fatherland had entrusted it with the defence of this part of the territorial waters. Each time he looked at the sea through the telescope, observer Ho Si Quang could not contain his anger. He saw not only the towering grim silhouettes of the 7th Fleet ships with their guns arrogantly turned on the shore but also the small local fishing boats of the local population sailing in a haste to take shelter, abandoning their big hauls of fish on the approach of the piratic U.S. vessels. Gunner Hoang Minh Giao was filled with grief and anger when he learnt that his young brother had been killed by an American bomb. Now he was daily witnessing the shelling of coastal villages by U.S. ships which had taken so much devastation and mourning on his homeland. Once he took off his own coat to cover a child in a co-operative near the encampment of his unit who had been killed by an enemy artillery shell. The child was as pretty as his young brother...

The unit was discussing the new plots and tricks of the enemy. The gunners recalled the first artillery duel with the 7th Fleet on the shore of Quang Binh.

That morning a heavy mist hang over the calm sea. Suddenly a scout reported the presence of an enemy ship off the coast. Everyone quickly returned to his position. Soon a warship loomed before them, much bigger than the commando boat of the Saigon administration which had been prowling in this sea area, although the distance almost remained the same. The ship closed in while firing. No doubt it was a U.S. warship, bulky and bristling with guns. But the bigger it is the more chance we have to get it, the gunners reasoned. The whole battalion unanimously decided to have got at it. The first rounds of our batteries missed the target. Unlike the puppet commando boat which turned tail whenever the shore batteries opened up, the U.S. warship continued to move landwards.

Maybe it had too much confidence in the "immunity" of the 7th Fleet! The U.S. ship concentrated its fire on the artillery emplacement. Hundreds of shells burst in the air and on the ground, sending up clouds of smoke over a wide area. But our fighters did not flinch. President Ho Chi Minh's teaching still rang in their ears: "Fight hard and defeat any enemy!" All the batteries readjusted their firing range on the instructions of the command post. The second volley roared out. From the observation post came the heartening shout: "Got it!" A column of smoke spiralled up from the enemy ship which instantly lost its arrogant posture and turned tail. Another volley was fired after it. The ship again took a direct hit. It was later identified as the destroyer *Mansfield*.

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ONE OUT OF 4 CITIZENS GO TO SCHOOL

AMERICAN bombs and shells cannot prevent socialist education in North Vietnam from forging ahead. The Vietnam Workers' Party and the D.R.V. Government have taken timely measures to adapt education to wartime.

Along with fighting and production work, the people see to it that their children attend school regularly. The total enrolment of general education schools has increased by 130 per cent, as compared with 1964-1965. Each village has one primary school. Every 1.3 village in the delta, every 3 villages in the Highland, has a junior secondary school. Almost each district has a senior secondary school. The Highland boasts its own teachers' training college. Nursery classes which existed only in cities flourish now in the countryside with one million pupils, increasing by 150 percent in comparison with the pre-war period. Over one million people are now attending complementary education schools.

Great attention has been given to the formation of teachers. North Vietnam has 115 general education teachers' training colleges with 35,000 students. There are special colleges for the training of teachers for complementary education, nursery classes on the Highland. The number of women attending teachers' training colleges keep increasing. 100 per cent of the students of the nursery teachers' training schools in Nghe An, Thanh Hoa, Hung Yen are women.

The network of higher education and intermediate vocational schools is growing rapidly. Many of them have been enlarged, including new branches. 14 higher schools or higher school branches, a score of professional secondary schools have been opened. In 1966-1967, has increased by four times, as compared with 1964-1965.

Under the conditions of war, various forms of study have appeared: correspondence schools, short-term courses, rotating classes, "Three - Responsibility" schools for women... Studies organized in factories or offices have developed vigorously. Along with production work, many factories have become technicians' training centres. Certain provinces have set up higher classes in factories or offices, thus laying foundations for local higher education.

In spite of the U.S. war of destruction, 5,600,000 people in North Vietnam — i.e. 1 out of 4 inhabitants — go to school.

The uninterrupted development of education has contributed to raising productivity and increasing the effectiveness of our fighting. The three million "Three-Ready" youth have acquired a good general and technical knowledge. More and more young men with an advanced level of political consciousness eager to improve their knowledge, join the armed forces and the ranks of workers, peasants, scientists, technicians, economic managers... The Teams of Young Volunteers to Fight U.S. Aggression for National Salvation carry out abreast building and repairing work, production, fighting and learning. In the "Three-Responsibility" campaign, the women consider learning as a duty. Every evening adults and children learn by the oil lamplight. In spite of the war, the North Vietnam people are producing, fighting, learning, thus showing much revolutionary heroism.

ACHIEVEMENTS IN EDUCATION

To meet the needs of an ever harder war-time, North Vietnam has set up a whole network of day and night schools and classes for 5,600,000 children and adults. The State provides board and lodging for 160,000 students of higher education and intermediate vocational schools. Every school has its kitchen-yard, its pigsty, its poultry-garden, its fish-pond. Teachers and pupils, professors and students supply themselves with an important quantity of food. Well-organized anti-air raid defence has limited the number of victims, although U.S. planes have attacked 450 educational establishments at all levels.

After evacuation, the main problem for each school is to give an impulse to the "teach well, learn well" campaign and carry out the new educational reform. Evacuation and dispersion have brought about many difficulties but also created a lot of favourable conditions. Several higher and professional secondary schools have done their best to learn from fighting and production work, understand the special needs of various branches and work out a program meeting the immediate and long-range objectives of the revolution.

In all schools, particularly raided areas such as the 4th Interzone, studies at school and studies at home among pupils' groups have been skilfully combined.

In 1965—1966, 1,921 good pupils were commended by President Ho Chi Minh (twice as many as in 1964 — 1965). 120 teachers promoted "good teachers" (thrice as many as in 1964—1965). The higher and professional secondary schools boasted 78 Socialist Labour Teams, 6 higher and 13 professional secondary schools were elected "Vanguard Units". The College of Agriculture and the Hanoi Polytechnics were brilliant "Vanguard Schools".

The "Vanguard Schools" all-sidedly show the excellence of our educational line and leading principles, and gather precious and concrete experiences concerning education in wartime, thus helping lay the groundwork of incipient socialist pedagogy in Vietnam.

Inspired with a traditional love of study, the Vietnamese people have actively contributed their share to the founding of socialist pedagogy. People in each province, district, village, have participated in establishing the material foundation for schools and made realistic propositions to improve the quality of education. Production centres have encouraged professors and students, teachers and pupils to do manual labour, technical and scientific work. Many branches of the economy are more concerned with education and the formation of technical and scientific workers.

Our education — the aim of which is to form new men for the struggle against U.S. aggression and the building of socialism—has become a revolutionary task for the Party. The Government and the people. U.S. bombs and shells cannot hamper the advance of cultural and ideological revolution resolutely carried out along with the revolution in relations of production and technical revolution.

TEACHING AND LEARNING UNDER U.S. BOMBS

A Western journalist declared after having visited an evacuated school: "I understand now how you can teach and learn under bombs and shells".

NORTH Vietnam

THANH HOA MILITIA WOMEN DOWN U.S. PLANE WITH 27 RIFLE BULLETS

ON June 16, 1967, two U.S. planes attacked Hau Loc district, Thanh Hoa province. Fighting courageously and in close co-ordination, a militia women unit fired 27 rifle bullets and downed a jet plane. This victory once again testifies to the resourcefulness of the people's war. On the same day, Thanh Hoa brought down another American plane.

HERE and THERE IN D.R.V.

THE Dao Tien minority people of Ban Trang co-operative, Cao Bang province who formerly were nomadic, have just completed the construction of a small hydro-power station to serve agricultural production and the livelihood.

THE workers and cadres of Tinh Tuc tin mine, Cao Bang province, have over the past period built many small hydro-power stations for the agricultural co-operatives in the province. The largest station thus built was commissioned on May 19, 1967, President Ho Chi Minh's birthday.

THANKS to the close co-ordination between the construction of irrigation works and that of hydro-power stations, since the beginning of this year, Lang Son province has built a number of hydro-power stations 10 times more than last year and is blue-printing and executing many other projects of such a small size.

AFTER a period of construction, the Haiphong engineering network which accounts for 23 enterprises, is capable of turning out pumps of from 300 to 500 cu.m. per hour, barges from 100 to 200 tons, iron lighters, lathes of various kinds, perforators from 10 to 120 tons and electric generators. In the movement of scientific and technical researches, in the first quarter of 1967, workers and technicians of the engineering branch of Haiphong introduced 257 scientific and technical items such as: production of machine for self-supply, improvement of equipment, metallurgy, forge, electricity etc...

THE local industrial school of Bac Thai province has just held the first ceremony for the graduation of agricultural workers attending the school. After nearly a year of study, these workers are now able to make easy use of all Diesel engines, husking machines, pumps and can turn out all kinds of farm implements such as picks, shovels, weeders. At present Bac Thai province is contemplating to run another course to train 600 workers for small engineering stations in the province.

THE local industrial branch of Dien Chau district (Nghe An province) has built many kilns to produce hydraulic lime as a substitute for cement. It has also opened many courses to train rice-producing co-operative members to make this lime.

COLLECTIVE farmers of North Vietnam are busily harvesting the 5th-month crop. Elated by the downing of the 1st, 300th, 500th, 900th, 1,100th, 1,500th and 1,900th plane by their province, the peasants of Nghe An are feverishly preparing to harvest the 5th-month crop.

North Vietnam farmers are also making preparation to grow the autumn rice crop. In 14 provinces, agricultural co-operatives have completed their plan of planting 80,000 hectares of such a rice or 7,000 hectares more than last year.

(Continued page 6)

Progress of Education in the D.R.V.

1.— General Education:

Year	1939-40	1955-56	1964-1965	1965-1966	1966-1967
Number of schools	4,413	4,495	9,295	10,264	10,987
Number of classes		17,584	63,621	71,032	
Teachers' body	8,365	16,013	77,685	80,488	
Pupils' enrolment	567,300	716,085	2,073,994	2,934,593	3,329,613

— General Education in Mountain Areas:

Year	1955-1956	1960-1961	1956-1966
Number of schools	843	1,995	3,116
Teachers' body	1,775	6,011	14,235
Pupils' enrolment	60,600	180,838	351,231

2.— Teachers' Training Schools:

In 1939-40 there existed two teachers' training schools whereas in 1966-67 there are 115 teachers' training schools attended by over 35,000 students.

3.— Pre-School Education:

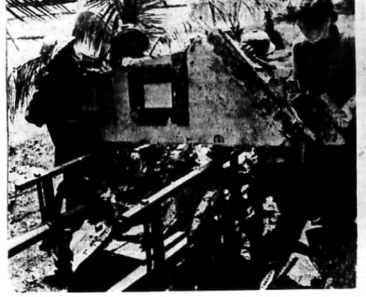
It has an enrolment of over one million children in 1966-67, or an increase by 26.7 per cent compared with 1965-66.

4.— Complementary Education:

It is attended by more than one million grown-ups.

5.— Higher Education and Intermediate Vocational Schools:

In the academic year 1966-67 there are 35 higher education establishments and nearly 200 intermediate vocational schools attended by 160,000 students, or an increase of nearly 4 times over 1964-65.



Wreckage of the 2000th U.S. plane downed on June 5,1967 (left) *and its pilot, Collins Haines, born on June 2, 1932 in the State of New Jersey,* RN° 503015, *Lieutenant-Commander, U.S. Navy* (right)

SHOWDOWN IN SAIGON BY HITLER'S DISCIPLES

REPORTS from Saigon say that of late American strawmen have unleashed a campaign of fascist terror directed against nationalist-minded men of letters, artists and journalists as well as the healthy cultural movement in the city. At the end of April this year, Thu An, Director of the *Huong Mua Thu* Theatrical Troupe was arbitrarily arrested. Later on the Editor-in-Chief of the weekly *San Khau* and many well known playwrights and stage artistes in Saigon were put in prison. Raids and arrests were conducted even during performances. Many people were manhandled. Security agents of the puppet army raped woman artiste Bach Tuyet of the *Da Ly Huong* Troupe at her residence. Shameful, the latter took her own life with poison.

Early in May, the *Than Chung*, the most widely read newspaper in Saigon, was closed down. It is an open secret that the C.I.A. and the Saigon puppet administration have all along sought ways and means to control the press and crack down on the opposition. They assist a number of prostitutes of the pen in forming a yellow "union" to pit it against the Journalists' Union which represents genuine pen men who have adopted an independent attitude and refused to submit.

Since early June, the wave of white terror has been spreading and has reached the realm of literature. Vu Hanh, one of the best known writers in Saigon, Secretary-general of the Organization for the Preservation of National Culture and member of the PEN, an international association of men of letters, was arrested. Poet Ha Kieu and Nguyen Si Hong, director of the Cuu Long Printing and Publishing House, experienced a similar fate.

Writers, artists and journalists under detention are put to torture, corporal punishment and insults, and their lives are at stake.

This campaign of fascist terror has aroused strong public feeling in South Vietnam. On June 18, the South Vietnam Association of Patriotic and Democratic Journalists sent a letter to the Vietnam Journalists' Association (Hanoi) strongly denouncing these "fascist dictatorial moves bound to corrupt the national culture and undermine traditional ethics" by the U.S. and its puppets.

"Those writers, artists and journalists as well as cultural and social organizations are being persecuted by the U.S.-Thieu-Ky gang," the letter says, "because they have advocated some measures, very moderate, and requested the Saigon puppet administration to carry out some minor reforms in the cultural and social fields. They have done so because they cannot remain idle, while the voice of Truth is drowned and the four thousand-year-old national culture cynically destroyed by the Yankee aggressors and replaced by an alien which consists essentially of cheating, bad faith, betrayal and ingratitude, sensuality, sexuality, thirst for blood, filth and so on..."

It is clear that in waging this large-scale terroristic campaign, the Saigon regime, a tool of the U.S., has shown itself hostile to the most elementary spiritual interests of the people and fully exposed its reactionary, anti-national and anti-popular nature. The traitor Nguyen Cao Ky has once declared Hitler his hero and that he "needs many Hitlers" to grapple with people's opposition. This profession of faith portends the final doom of Ky's regime and his own which is not too distant.

SHOULD THE U.S. – PUPPETS KILL SOUTH VIETNAMESE PATRIOTS, THE N.F.L. WOULD TRY CAPTURED AMERICANS

ON May 29, 1967 the Saigon lackeys of the U.S. set up a so-called special military court to sentence to death 3 patriots in Saigon among them Bui Van Chien alias Nam Hoa and Le Chau alias Canh.

It was an extremely brutal move of the U.S. and puppets to counter the rising patriotic movement in Saigon.

Western public opinion has had to take into account an anti-U.S. movement now surging among the Saigon people of various strata. Their mottos of struggle are independence, opposition to aggressive war, demand for democratic freedom and improvement of the living conditions. The above court was set up with the aim of slandering the patriots and the legitimate movement of the masses and to accuse these patriots of offences they never commit. It also aims at intimidating the members of the opposition so as to help the Thieu—Ky clique win the coming presidential elections.

On the other hand, the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen terrorized the patriots and make them die slowly unless they kill them in a blatant way. This is done while the N.F.L. applies a humanitarian policy toward the U.S. and puppet troops captured by the L.A.F. In spite of its leniency the N.F.L. has had many a time to show its indignation at the murder of patriots in South Vietnam. On orders from the N.F.L., the Command of the South Vietnam Liberation Armed Forces issued on June 12, 1967 a statement which reads: "If the U.S.-puppets execute the above-said three patriots, the Command will bring to trial captured Americans among them one major guilty of many crimes against the Vietnamese people, and mete out punishment proportionate to their crimes."

FROM THE 1965-1966 DRY SEASON TO THE 1966-1967 DRY SEASON

HEAVIER DEFEATS FOR THE U.S.

I — ENEMY STRENGTH

	1965-1966 dry season	1966-1967 dry season	Increase
Effectives:			
— Total	over 700,000	over 1,000,000	1.5 times
— U.S. troops	200,000	410,000	over 2 times
— Puppet troops	over 500,000	over 500,000	
— Satellite troops	28,000	54,000	nearly 2 times
War means:			
— Aircraft	2,300	4,300	nearly 2 times
— Heavy guns	1,200	2,300	nearly 2 times
— Tanks, armoured vehicles	1,400	3,300	nearly 2.5 times
— War vessels	50	230	over 4 times

II — ENEMY CASUALTIES

	1965-1966 dry season	1966-1967 dry season	Increase
Enemy troops wiped out:	114,000	175,000	over 1.5 times
— U.S. and satellite troops	43,000	85,000	nearly 2 times
— Puppet troops	71,000	90,000	over 1.25 times
Enemy units wiped out:			
— Battalions	31	49	nearly 1.6 times
(U.S. battalions)	(21)	(28)	(1.33 times
— Companies	148	230	over 1.5 times
(U.S. companies)	(22)	(76)	(nearly 3.5 times)
— Platoons	252	352	1.6 times
Planes shot down or destroyed	1,440	1,800	1.25 times
Military vehicles destroyed	1,310	3,985	over 3 times
(Tanks and armoured vehicles knocked out)	(330)	(1,785)	(over 5.5 times)
Cannons destroyed	80	340	over 4 times
War vessels destroyed	27	100	4 times
Enemy positions overrun	114	206	nearly 2 times
Bridges blown up	102	270	over 2.5 times
Locomotives, wagons destroyed	67	91	nearly 1.5 times

III — OBSERVATIONS

— The more the enemy increase their troop strength and war means, the greater are their casualties.
— The number of U.S. and satellite troops wiped out (compared with the total number of troops wiped out) is bigger and bigger with every passing day (from over 1/3 to nearly 1/2).
— Enemy losses in weapons and technical means has increased day by day.
— In a word, in the recent dry season the enemy has suffered bigger and more bitter failures than in the 1965—1966 dry season.

Brilliant Feats of Arms

3 U.S. TANKS DESTROYED IN A FIRST ENGAGEMENT

ALL firing detachments took up position and got everything ready for the combat when the day returned. Two propeller-driven aircraft coming from the Southwest cruised in circles. A moment later, 4 jets and 6 armed helicopters began bombing and strafing. Dust blanketed the battlefield. Squad leader Ha Hoc Huan looked quite accustomed with what was happening though this was his first battle. He turned to Duong Toan by his side and told him, "Be patient, and stand ready!".

As forecast by the unit, just as the enemy planes ceased their strikes, our combatants could hear the caterpillars of enemy tanks crunching on the road surface. There were two of them shielding the G.I.'s behind them. Suddenly the second tank took a left-hand turn.

Our guns thundered in that direction. The tank fell back, firing savagely. Huan knew that the comrades over there had opened up a bit too soon. Toan who had been keeping a close watch on the lead tank, reported to him, rather excitedly, "It is closing in!".

Huan remained as calm as he had always been on the drilling ground.

"Let it come closer!"

But he himself did not stand waiting. He moved secretly forward with his gun to receive the enemy and pulled the trigger when the tank came within firing range. A deafening explosion rent the air. The huge monster shrank as if it were suddenly hit on its flank by a powerful blow. The G.I.'s clinging outside were either blown up or knocked down. Those moving behind ran helter-skelter.

Fifteen minutes later, the enemy renewed his assault. Another tank leading a U.S. column roared forward in the same direction, this time with more caution. Now more experienced, Huan moved to a new position, waiting.

Slowly and gruntingly, the enemy tank rumbled in heavily and now came within firing range. Boom! Another monster was knocked out. A long cloud of smoke covered it. Some G.I.'s outside and behind were burnt to death.

Huan received a wound in his thigh as he was creeping down a trench. Toan went to his aid, and helped him sit up with his back leaning against the wall of the trench.

"It's only a slight wound, I can go on fighting." Huan wanted to avoid worrying Toan.

Having had his wound dressed, he stood erect when he heard a call from the machinegun party.

"Comrade Huan! An enemy tank is moving in our direction!"

In spite of the excruciating pain, Huan carried his gun and crawled quickly forward. He opened up at an opportune moment. The enemy tank was overturned and its caterpillars blasted. Seizing this opportunity, he snatched a sub-machinegun and swept the enemy troops who were scrambling out of the tank in confusion.

The news about Ha Hoc Huan's successful attacks on enemy tanks spread quickly among the unit and inspired everybody. Learning from him and vying with him, rifleman Le Dinh Phu felled 5 G.I.'s with 7 shots, while deputy platoon leader Duong Van Tinh and squad leader Nguyen Van Vy, as swiftly as two squirrels, supported each other and closed in on the enemy troops to wipe them out. Those two scored 11 kills.

Despite his wound, combatant Tran Van Xung wiped out 6 Yanks now with a Bren-gun, now with a Tommy-gun. The whole unit charged on courageously and powerfully, holding off dozens of enemy assault waves and foiling his raids on X and Z hamlets in the liberated areas North of Quang Tri. And squad leader Ha Hoc Huan, a member of the People's Revolutionary Youth Union, in his first battle, won both titles of "Valiant Fighter Against Yanks" and "Valiant Destroyer of Enemy Tanks"

"Presidential and Senatorial Election" Farce Starts in Saigon

A crisis broke out early in June within the puppet "national assembly" in Saigon. A sharp conflict arose in the "assembly" as to whether the "election to the presidency and the senate" would be held on the same day or three months apart. Finally, the military junta which was sure of its success at the "election", decided to hold both "elections" – to the "presidency" and the "senate" – on the same day, so as to prevent the opposition group from winning at the "senatorial election" if it will fail at the "presidential election". The junta also decided to elect to the "senate" only 30 members instead of 60 as provided for by the "assembly". This constitutes a hard blow dealt by the military junta at the civilian group in the "assembly".

The time of "mutual concession" has gone, both Thieu and Ky broke their promise. Before public opinion, both declared that they would stand for "election" to the "presidency", whereas not long ago they said only one of them would be candidate. Ky scoured the country, using demagogic tricks to win in the election while he had not yet officially stood for election. As for Thieu, he openly criticized Ky for "drumbeating" too noisily right at the start.

Public opinion in Saigon shows that the U.S. aggressors, masters of the Thieu—Ky clique, are very anxious about the scramble for power among their flunkeys, especially between Thieu and Ky, which they fear would bring about a greater crack in the ranks of the puppet army and administration. Meanwhile, the other political organizations hurriedly presented their candidates, rendering the conflict ever sharper. In face of this state of things, as AP reported on June 19, the U.S. political and military authorities in Saigon such as Bunker and Westmoreland had met Thieu and Ky in an attempt to iron things, and try to persuade Thieu to withdraw in favour of Ky.

While the one million-odd U.S. and puppet troops were dancing madly around the U.S. dollars, the "election" will end according to Washington's desire. No doubt that, beyond their masters' desire, the U.S. lackeys will leave no stone unturned to win the "presidency" or the seats at the "Senate". This only speed up the collapse of the political regime in Saigon.

THE PENTAGON ADMITS: TURKESTAN ATTACKED BY U.S. PLANES

AP reported on June 18, 1967 that the Pentagon had admitted the attack by U.S. planes on the Soviet collier *Turkestan*, attack in which 20mm cannon shells were used against the Soviet ship when it was mooring in Cam Pha port on June 2, 1967. According to the same source, Ryan, commander of the U.S. Air Force in the Pacific had also confirmed that the attack had been mounted by a formation of American planes.

It is to be recalled that previously the American Defence Department and State Department had deliberately denied this criminal action. More ignominious still, on June 6, the Yankees concocted the news that the *Turkestan* had been hit by shell splinters of North Vietnam anti-aircraft batteries. The same allegation had been used on the occasion of the U.S. air attack on the *Datford* flying British flag anchored at Haiphong port on April 20, 1967.

This is the most thumping lie used by the White House and Pentagon to whitewash their criminal escalation in North Vietnam.

Here and There

(Continued from page 5)

THE Tan Chau engineering co-operative, Ha Tinh province, has built a kiln to recast bomb shell splinters released by American aircraft and turn them into farm implements. With 27 tons of such splinters, the co-operative can manifacture 20,000 ploughshares and picks.

APART from the task of keeping communication lines open, the agricultural co-operatives of Quang Binh province (near the provisional demarcation line), co-ordinating their irrigation work and farming, have repaired over 4,000km of inter-hamlet roads and inter-village roads, dredged hundreds of kilometres of canals and planted 700,000 trees on both sides of the roads and canals.

RECENTLY the Women's Committee of Thanh Hoa province has held a congress of women in the militia and self-defence units of the province, attended by nearly 150 villages group-leaders and deputy group-leaders, and guerillas who distinguished themselves in combat actions: Dao Thi Net, deputy group leader of Thang Long village, Nong Cong district, unprimed 5 delayed-action bombs and 3 rockets, thus making the road negotiable again; Mme Le Thi Hao, deputy leader of the guerilla platoon of Hai Yen village, Tinh Gia district, 52 years old, is known for her zeal and her good leadership in the study and training of strategy and technique.

AFTER many years of building there are now in the workshops of Hanoi 118 scientific and technical popularization cells (with 4,300 members) whose main task is to launch two movements, one for scientific and technical study and another for the mobilization of the masses to apply science to industry.

IN THE UNITED STATES

U.S. NAVAL OFFICIER PROTESTS AGAINST VIETNAM WAR

LIEUTENANT-Commander Laurance Baldauf, a U.S. Navy pilot who opposed the U.S. war in Vietnam recently resigned from service. From Japan he returned to the U.S. on June 15 "after the U.S. Navy had brought charges of soliciting to commit sedition and mutiny, disrespect of superior officers and violation of duty".

He wrote to U.S. admirals urging them to "resign rather than carry out an unwinnable war".

Laurance Baldauf is son of retired U.S. Rear Admiral L.C. Baldauf Sr. and son-in-law of U.S. Vice Admiral Lloyd Mustin.

DEFENDING OUR TERRITORIAL WATERS

(Continued from page 4)

The whole artillery emplacement resounded with roaring applause. This was the first battle fought by the young gunners of Battalion 9 against the outwardly formidable ships of the 7th Fleet. In the evening of the following day they learnt through the *Voice of Vietnam* Radio that the ship which had been set afire by them was among those assigned by the U.S. President to take "new war measures" against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Nearly half a year has elapsed since that memorable day. Battalion 9 has had two or three more artillery duels with the 7th Fleet ships. After the *Mansfield* it was the *Anderson* which was hit and caught fire in the Quang Binh sea area. Meanwhile, Battalion 8 which was positioned some distance away had struck at the cruiser *Canberra*. These successive exploits have given our young fighters more confidence in the issue of their future battles.

Artist Kockwell Kent, Lenin Prize Winner, Presents 10,000 Dollars to Vietnamese People

ON June 6, American artist Kockwell Kent, Lenin prize winner, handed to D.R.V. ambassador Nguyen Tho Chan in Moscow a cheque of 10,000 dollars—his prize—as a presents to the Vietnamese people now fighting against U.S. aggression.

On behalf of all the Americans who love freedom, justice and peace, he voiced his admiration and sympathy for the just struggle of our people. He energetically condemned U.S. aggression against Vietnam and was convinced that the just struggle waged by the Vietnamese people for independence and freedom and supported by peace- and freedom-loving people in the world will certainly be victorious. He also informed that there are, more and more American people who are aware of the inhuman and adventurist war policy of the American authorities and oppose them. It is these American rulers who are now stepping up the exploitation of the American people to get money for their aggressive war in Vietnam.

Ambassador Nguyen Tho Chan thanked Kockwell Kent and expressed the sympathy of the Vietnamese people for the American people who are struggling against the policy of aggression pursued by the men in the White House.

U.S. HONOUR...

(Continued from page 2)

the heavier the burden of war weighs on the American people. For the American people, to struggle against the U.S. aggressive war in Vietnam is actually to defend their own life and the life of their sons and brothers, to defend the honour of the United States and world peace. This explains why the anti-war movement is gaining momentum in the United States despite the persecution and deception by the U.S. ruling circles.

The Vietnamese people highly value the movement of the American people against the warmongering U.S. ruling circles and sincerely thank them.

ON the settlement of the Vietnam problem, the Vietnamese people have clearly expounded their line. The cause of the war in Vietnam lies in the aggression by the United States. The war drags on not because the Vietnamese people do not want peace or misunderstand "the dissension in the United States" but because the U.S. imperialists obdurately pursue their policy of aggression, obdurately oppose the fundamental interests of the Vietnamese people and the American people's aspirations for liberty and peace. To settle the war in Vietnam it is necessary to remove its source, that is the U.S. must end its aggression. The U.S. which has sent an expeditionary army to South Vietnam must withdraw it therefrom. The U.S. which has been bombing and strafing the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, an independent and sovereign state, must end definitively and unconditionally that illegal action. The U.S. must give up its scheme to impose its domination on the South Vietnamese people and let them decide themselves their own affairs. If the U.S. government really wants to settle peacefully the Vietnam problem it must recognize and settle these fundamental problems instead of making big talks about "peace negotiations" while unceasingly intensifying and expanding its war and taking such extremely dangerous escalation as it is doing now.

Those Americans who have issued a "Plea for Realism" must recognize the realities mentioned above and actively contribute to an end to the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam. Such a course is a genuine patriotic act on the part of any American. It is what the American people are doing with courage. It is also the way to safeguard the honour of the United States as this honour requires that the U.S. end its aggression in Vietnam.

WINTER 1966 - SPRING 1967 CAMPAIGN

BIG SUCCESSES OF GUERILLA WARFARE IN SOUTH VIETNAM

THE tremendous victories recorded by the South Vietnam armed forces and people during Winter 1966 and Spring 1967 were military and political victories. As far as armed struggle is concerned, they are very great achievements of the admirable guerilla war which has reached a very high level and gained a broad scope, and bears a deep popular character.

Holding the strategic initiative of continual attacks, the guerillas closely combined their warfare with the large-unit fighting, repeatedly defeated all large and medium-scale operations of the U.S. troops on all battlefields, and broken their first prong — to "search and destroy" the Liberation Armed Forces. During the counter-attacks to foil Operation *Junction City* involving over 45,000 U.S. troops in the northwest and northeast of Tay Ninh province, the guerillas in East Nam Bo made a good show of their mighty strength and contributed a decisive part to victory.

Right in the first days after the enemy had deployed their forces to encircle the L.A.F., the guerillas in the northwest of Tay Ninh immediately divided the work to intercept them and prevent their encirclement. In no time, they mounted fierce attacks, hotly and continually pursued the enemy, applied the tactics of depleting enemy troops while wiping out successively small groups of enemy soldiers, thus creating a labyrinthine terrain where the formations of enemy combat troops were split up, their encirclement broken off from the middle, outward and on all sides.

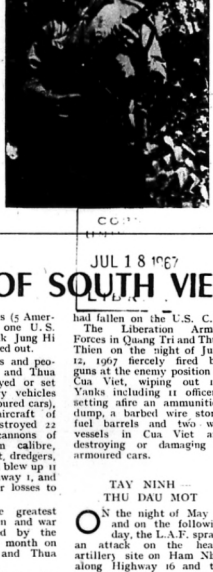
With their powerful attacks and close co-ordination, the guerillas made it possible for the Liberation main forces to concentrate themselves and deal stunning blows at the enemy. The guerillas and militiamen fought the enemy uninterruptedly, intercepted infantrymen, shot down helicopters, destroyed tanks and armoured cars, thus compelling the U.S. troops to disperse, and harassing them day and night. The guerilla units in Ca Tum, Ben Ra, Ta Xim, Soc Con Trang and Ta Dat recorded brilliant achievements. More than half of the 14,000 enemy casualties and a large part of the tanks, armoured cars and artillery pieces destroyed went to the guerillas' credit. We may say that the guerillas played the main part in shattering the "pacification" program. To carry it out, the U.S. aggressors have exerted all-out efforts, squandered huge sums of money, resorted to deceit and bribery and all sabotaging and terrorist measures to nibble at the liberated areas and enslave part of the South Vietnamese people again. However, during Winter 1966 and Spring 1967, the U.S. aggressors suffered also humiliating failure in their "pacification" plan. Even in the priority areas for "pacification", guerilla warfare, far from weakening, was considerably strengthened and developed into a high movement of offensives against the enemy. These attacks closely combined with the political struggle and propped up by the large-unit fighting, have defeated all enemy "pacification" plans and wiped out or decimated a large enemy force. In one case, the guerillas wiped out at a time a whole "pacification" team of 59 men. The U.S. commanders complained that never had the "pacification" cadres (i.e. local bullies) been wiped out in such large numbers as in Winter 1966 and Spring 1967. Westmoreland himself admitted that the casualties suffered by the "revolutionary development" teams and "pacification cadres" made up 25 percent of the total casualties of puppet troops in the first quarter of 1967 (*USIS*, March 20, 1967). *Reuter* reported on May 4, 1967 that in the first four months of this year, the "Viet Cong" conducted 399 (watered down figures) assaults on the "pacification" teams, and the "pacification" program was on the brink of collapse.

> **"Guerillas constitute an extremely great force in the war for national liberation. If the guerillas are very strong, the liberation war will certainly be victorious."**
>
> *President*
> HO CHI MINH

In shattering the second prong of the U.S. aggressors and their flunkeys, i.e. their "pacification" campaign, the South Vietnam armed forces and people wiped out a considerable number of enemy troops, sped up the puppet army and administration's disintegration, and on the other hand, maintained and enlarged the people's right to be masters of the hamlets. This constituted a great victory both in the military and political fields.

The success of the guerilla war in South Vietnam was possible thanks to the correct political and military line of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, the high revolutionary determination of the entire armed forces and people in South Vietnam who constantly promote guerilla warfare in all parts of South Vietnam. It was also due to the ideological and organizational preparedness of the entire people to fight the enemy. It is remarkable that in the broad network of village defenders have emerged many shock guerilla teams who serve as the core for the people's war in the villages and hamlets. Besides, the South Vietnam armed forces and people continue to devise various methods enabling everybody to fight guerilla war, anywhere and with any kind of weapon.

The victories recorded by the South Vietnam armed forces and people in Winter 1966 and Spring 1967 over one million U.S., puppet and satellite troops and the failure of the U.S. "two-prong" plan in the recent dry season once again confirm the important strategic role played by the guerilla war and its great abilities and prospects in the liberation of South Vietnam, defence of the North and national reunification.



Left: Nguyen Viet Phong and his guerilla unit have fought back 300 Yankees of whom 22 were killed.

Right: Nguyen Van Cuoc has been awarded the title "Outstanding Anti U.S. Fighter" for having wiped out 21 Yankees including a captain, and downed 1 helicopter.

JUL 18 1967

NEW VICTORIES OF SOUTH VIETNAM L.A.F.

BIEN HOA

FOLLOWING the strong artillery attack on the night of May 11, 1967 against the Bien Hoa airfield which had wiped out over 1,000 U.S. and puppet troops, and destroyed 150 aircraft (two-thirds were jet planes) and one dump of 1,000 guns of various kinds, the L.A.F. on June 14 intercepted the G.I.'s of the 11th Armoured Regiment 17km southeast of Xuan Loc district capital. The enemy admitted that 99 G.I.'s of the regiment had been killed or wounded.

CAN THO

ON May 8, 1967, the L.A.F. violently shelled Tra Noc airfield (the 6th attack undergone by this airfield). *GPX* (Liberation Press Agency) informed that 71 aircraft (including 15 bombers) had been destroyed or damaged, the runway heavily damaged, the airfield building, workshops and billets of U.S. technicians demolished.

In six attacks on the airfield (from February 19, 1966 to May 8, 1967) 249 planes of various types have been destroyed, 854 Yankees killed or wounded and a great quantity of war materials destroyed or damaged.

MY THO

ON June 10, 1967, 3 puppet battalions supported by planes, armoured cars and artillery raiding Canals No 9 and No 10 (My Tho province) were encircled and decimated by mines and booby traps: 70 enemy soldiers were killed and over 50 others wounded.

On June 8, the guerillas and regional troops of My Tho province intercepted 2 puppet companies, killing over 40 soldiers. An HU-1A helicopter was shot down and many firearms seized.

QUANG TRI — THUA THIEN

IN May 1967, the armed forces and people in Quang Tri and Thua Thien provinces mounted 384 attacks on all battlefields, in the Khe Sanh valley, the delta, the southern part of the demilitarized zone...

According to still incomplete figures, 10,334 enemy troops among them 6,479 G.I.'s were put out of action, 3 battalions, 9 companies, a tank column, 5 "pacification" teams, 24 platoons (5 American companies, one U.S. tank column, 2 Pak Jung Hi platoons) were wiped out.

The armed forces and people in Quang Tri and Thua Thien also destroyed or set ablaze 196 military vehicles (76 tanks and armoured cars), shot down 30 aircraft of various types, destroyed 22 heavy guns, 5 cannons of 57mm and 75mm calibre, sunk 9 landing craft, dredgers, fighting boats, and blew up 11 bridges along Highway 1, and caused many other losses to the enemy.

These were the greatest ever losses in men and war materials sustained by the enemy within one month on the Quang Tri and Thua Thien battlefields.

Impelled forward by the brilliant victories recorded in May, on the night of June 9, 1967 the armed forces and people in Quang Tri and Thua Thien slammed mortars on the U.S. and puppet C.P. in the heart of Hue city, wiping out many U.S. and puppet troops. The U.S. aggressors in Saigon admitted that over ten mortar shells had fallen on the U.S. C.P.

The Liberation Armed Forces in Quang Tri and Thua Thien on the night of June 12, 1967 fiercely fired big guns at the enemy position in Cua Viet, wiping out 150 Yanks including 11 officers, setting afire an ammunition dump, a barbed wire store, fuel barrels and two war vessels in Cua Viet and destroying or damaging 5 armoured cars.

TAY NINH — THU DAU MOT

ON the night of May 29 and on the following day, the L.A.F. sprang an attack on the heavy artillery site on Ham Nhai along Highway 16 and the enemy position in Thuan Khe, wiping out 150 U.S. troops, setting ablaze 9 G.M.C. and 2 jeeps and 2 aircraft and damaging 3 105-mm and 175-mm cannons and 3 M.113 armoured cars.

On the last days of May, the guerillas in Thu Dau Mot intercepted many enemy convoys, ambushed many puppet ranger units, and wiped out hundreds of enemies. In an interception action against a puppet ranger battalion on May 26, the guerillas wiped out 70 enemy troops of the advance company and fired heavy guns on the gathering enemy, causing more casualties. One helicopter was downed.

KONTUM

FROM May 15 to 17, 1967 the guerillas and regional forces in Kontum province hotly pursued the enemy, breaking many big and small raiding operations. First reports said that in the same period, the guerillas in Kontum killed or wounded over 400 enemies, shot down 3 planes and destroyed or seized many weapons.

On May 27, the guerillas and regional forces of the province attacked the guards of the Cong Co "strategic hamlet" along Highway 14, killing or wounding 200 enemies, among them one "civil guard" company, one "militia" platoon and 30 "pacification" cadres completely wiped out.